THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG, NEAR THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND——WEEKLY PAPER, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER, FOUR DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——ADVERTISING ON REASONABLE TERMS.

VOLUME 48. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1833. NUMBER 68.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets,

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

☞*Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;

25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;

30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;

5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;

100 thousand common white pine shingles;

20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;

15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000 pounds BACON;
3,500 do. FEATHERS;
2,000 do. CAST STEEL;
500 do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700 do. ZINC;
4,000 do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000 do. COTTON YARN, No. 5 a 10;
500 do. CANDLEWICK;
35 barrels PITCH;
30 boxes Ky. Manufactured do.;
40 kegs do. do. do.;
20 barrels Prime PORK;
150 do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30 tons LOG WOOD;
80 Salted HIDES;
200 Dry do.;
500,000 Kentucky SEGARS;
120 bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75 gross BONNET BOARDS;
200 reams WRITING PAPER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 29, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American

GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES

Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits,

Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 15—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 26, 1828.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAML. SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 25, 1832.—tf

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER.

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Navarino, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets:

100 barrels of Molasses.

ALSO, IN STORE.

5 tons Scorched Salts.

March 15, 1833—tf

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE, No. 8, Market street.

March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;

600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14.—tf. 76 Front street.

WANTED.

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

FOR RENT.

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to

CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

For Sale.

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street,

Pittsburgh. March 12.

CARPETING.

THE Subscriber has just received his Spring supply, among which are,

3 ply *Imperials,* | *Brussels,*
Scotch Ingrain, | *Royal Damask.*
Eng. Kidderminster do. | 5 8 3-4 & 4-4 *Venitians*

FLOOR CLOTH BAIZES, Fig'd and Plain.

Tufted, Imperial, Brussels, and Wilton

HEARTH RUGS.

PIANO, TABLE, AND STAND COVERS.

Floor Oil Cloths.

ALL WIDTHS, of Various Patterns;
Hemp, Manilla, and Sea Grass Door Mats;
Flat and round Stair Rods, &c. &c.

A. M'FADDEN.

No. 17, corner of Front and Market streets.

N. B. A supply of *Curled Hair MATTRASSES* constantly on hand, or made to order.

April 9—tf A. M'F.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

S. J. SYLVESTER.

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs, put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Indiana, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

April 23—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON.
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

Just Received, and on hand.

HAVANNA and Rio Coffee; Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Souchong Teas; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugar and Molasses; Champagne, and Cogniac Brandy; Jamaica, St. Croix, and New Orleans Rum; Holland Gin, (hour glass brand;) Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sicily, Malaga, and Marseilles and Bourdeaux Claret Wines, warranted pure; best Sperm Candles, & Winter Strained Oil; Fresh Salad Oil; Castile, Shaving, Boston, Palm and Rosin Soap; Almonds; bunch and bloom Raisins; Raisins in kegs; Fresh Mackerel, No. 2; Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, &c. &c.; Spanish Indigo, Fustic, Campeachy Logwood, Camwood, Blue Vitriol, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Alum, Copperas, Chalk, &c. &c.

Corks, Sap Sago Cheese, Phila. Glue, Starch, and Richmond and Pittsburgh manufactured Tobacco, well assorted; together with Salt, Iron, Nails, Paper, Ropes, &c.

Comprising, together, a lot of goods selected with the utmost care, and which are recommended with confidence. For sale on accomodating terms.

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE,
Corner St. Clair & Penn Sts.

N. B. Expected to receive shortly, White Havanna Sugar; 30 bbls. Tanners' Oil, from Boston.

April 9, 1833—2m

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS.

WE have made several late importations of these articles, and now offer—

Champagne, of every variety of brands, in pint and quart bottles;
Madeira, do. do., up to $8 per gal. and $72 per dozen;
Pale, Brown, and Gold Sherry;
Melmsey Madeira, old and very rich;
Sercial do. do. do.;
Port, Burgundy, and Claret;
Johannisberger, Markebronner, Hockheimer, Leibfrommilch, &c.;
Champagne, Cogniac, and Premium Brandy, up to $8 per gallon;
Cologne Gin, in stone jars, (very superior;)
Old Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, &c.:

☞ Tavern keepers and others are informed that, in addition to these *Superior Wines and Liquors* offered them, we have, for common uses, all kinds, at less prices.

Ladies' Wines, and Cordials,

White Constantia, Mariehine, Fentignac, with all varieties, sweet and mild.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

March 8.—2m.

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the Mansion House at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now occupied by Benj. Weaver, as a Hotel, together with all the vacant ground attached. As this property, and long established stand is pretty generally known to the public, it is nonecessary to give a further description of it, as those who would wish to purchase, will examine for themselves—the terms will be easy, as only part of the money will be required in hand. For further particulars, apply to

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

April 23—tf No. 51 Market street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,

March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

S. P. CHURCH & Co.

NO. 83 MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received, from New York and Philadelphia—

French and English Painted Muslins, of the latest Fashions;
do do Cambric Ginghams, do do
Hernani, Blonde Gauze, Merlin, Crape, Lachine, and other Fancy Hdkfs:
Figured and Plain Gros de Naples, Gros de Swiss, Italian Lustrings;
Superior Pongee, for Ladies' Habits;
Super. Figured 4-4 Bobbinet Lace;
do do Swiss Muslins;
Splendid Painted Book Muslins, new style—for Dresses;
Green and White Blonde Gauze Veils;
Green Worst Barrege; Gauze, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons;
Bead Bags, Guards, and Purses;
400 Bunches of Seed and Cut Garnet Beads, for working Guards, &c.; comprising a greater variety than we have ever before offered.
Summer Cloths, French Bombazines, Circassions, plain and striped Mole Skin, Drillings, Wt. Satin, Jean, &c.

ALSO,

Blue, Black, Brown, Mulberry, and Mixed

BROAD CLOTHS,

With a general assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS; all of which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices, for cash, or approved credit. Please call and examine, before making your purchases. April 19—6w

PITTSBURGH AND COAL HILL

TURNPIKE ROAD.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Books will be opened in the city of Pittsburgh, from 9 o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the 27th day of May next, at the house of H. BADGLEY, in the Diamond, to receive subscriptions for the stock of the Company, authorised by a late act of Assembly to be incorporated, under the name of "THE PRESIDENT, MANAGERS, and COMPANY of the PITTSBURGH and COAL HILL TURNPIKE ROAD," "for the purpose of making an artificial road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of W. Arthurs, Esq. in the county of Allegheny." And the said books shall be kept open during the same hours, for the space of six successive days; during which time, one or more of the undersigned commissioners will attend.

Harmar Denny, Walter Forward,
William Hays, Aaron Hart,
W. W. Irwin, Wm. Porter,
Wm. Arthurs, James Brown,
John D. Davis, Andrew Bayne.
Robt. Watson, COMMISSIONERS.

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1833—1m

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—tf

JOSEPH FISCHGENS & Co.

NEW RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 4, GRAY'S ROW,

HAVE consantly on hand, and for sale—Alcohol, from Rectified Whiskey, Foreign and Domestic Brandy; Gin, Whiskey, Cordials of all descriptions; good cider; Vinegar by the barrel, or small; which, being manufactured by a person acquainted with the business, are presented as pure.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1833—2m

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

NEW WORKS.

CONVERSATIONS on Religion, with Lord Byron and others—held in Cephalonia—a short time previous to his Lordship's death: 1 vol.

2. History of Spain and Portugal: vol. 4.

3. The Lady's Medical Guide; being a popular treatise on the Causes, Prevention, and Mode of Treatment of the Diseases to which Females are particularly subject—by the late Richard Reece, M. D.: 1 vol.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

Bookseller and Stationer, No. 44 Market st. opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. April 26.—6t.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.

March 12, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by S. J. Sylvester, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 10, for 1833, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 18th of May, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

	SCHEME.	
1 prize of	$30,000	$30,000
1	10,000	20,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4000
1	3,704	3,704
30	1,000	30,000
30	500	15,000
55	200	11,000
56	100	5,600
56	70	3,920
56	60	3,360
56	50	2,800
112	40	4,480
2184	24	52,416
15400	12	184,800
45760 tickets.		$366,080

Tickets, $10—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

May 7, 1833

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

UNDER the Superintendance of *William B. Lacey, D. D.*, is prepared for the reception of Pupils at any time.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President hopes to fulfil the design.

The expense of board and tuition, in the Institute, will vary, according to the branches taught, from $120 to $200 per annum.

Of the qualifications of Dr. *Aikin*, who is employed as a teacher of the Natural Sciences, the learned and well known Prof. Eaton thus speaks: 'If you want a pretty good practical mathematician, one of the best botanists in America, an experimental chemist, of the first order, a very superior Geologist, Mineralogist, and Zoologist, you have him in Dr. *William Aikin*.'

For the practical results of the Institute, so far as time has afforded an opportunity for their development, Dr. Lacey respectfully refers to the following communication:

Mr. Craig—Permit us, sir, through your columns, to convey to the public an expression of the high gratification afforded by a recent visit to the 'Western Female Collegiate Institute,' under the charge of the Rev. William B. Lacey, and opened for the reception of pupils about six months ago.

We attended, on the 22d ult., the first examination of the Students, and deem it an act of justice to the learned and indefatigable gentleman at the head of the Institution, as well as important to western parents, that there should be given a public and responsible assurance of the high promise of this New Seminary.

The Young Ladies were examined in Rhetoric, Moral, Mental, and Natural Philosophy, Criticism, and Belles Lettres, Geography, and the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, the French Language, and other studies, essential to a polite and finished education. In all, and by all, great readiness and proficiency were exhibited. In the French Language, the peculiar advantage of learning its accent and idiom from a lady, who had herself acquired a knowledge of it in early youth, under the most favorable auspices, was evident from the accuracy and distinctness of the pronunciation of her pupils.

In mental improvement, every facility which deep acquirement and a most happy mode of imparting instruction can bestow, is here offered to the Student, and in the refined and winning elegancies of female deportment, an example is constantly presented, which cannot fail to attract, and impress itself lastingly upon those within its influence.

Indeed, we know of no advantage peculiarly desirable in an Institution of the kind, which this does not seem to possess.

Respectfully, sir, your most ob't serv'ts,

GEORGE UPFOLD, D. D.
EDWARD Y. BUCHANAN,
CHARLES SHALER,
T. B. DALLAS,
JAMES S. CRAFT,
O. METCALF,
J. K. M'NICKLE,
NATH'L RICHARDSON,
JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. WADE.

March 12.—tf

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their Wholesale Paper Ware House to No. 79, Third street, next door to their old stand.

☞ The highest price given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

March 22.—tf.

LAMPS,

Opened, at the Carpet Warehouse,

NO. 17, MARKET STREET,

BRONZED ASTRAL LAMPS;
Suspending do do
1 and 2 Branch Mantel do in sets;
Single Mantel do
2, 3, & 4 Branch, store & church do
Crane-neck, Pulpit do
Students' and Desk do
Pullies, Chains, Hooks, Balls, &c. &c.
With all sizes Lamp Wicks.

A. M'FADDEN.

April 9—tf

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

REMOVAL.

Hoge & Wainwright

HAVE removed their Hardware Stores from No. 100 Wood, and 120 Liberty street, to No. 54 Wood street—at which place they intend keeping an extensive and well assorted stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, Whips, &c.

☞ The attention of the public, generally, is respectfully requested. April 13—2m

ANTI ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, and become well acquainted with his *method* of instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has secured so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now inform his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, that he intends to devote special attention to that important branch of Education.

Mr. W. has already introduced this system, with astonishing success, in his *Academy, in Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Diamond Alley,* where specimens of the great and rapid improvement of his Pupils may, at any time, be seen.

Private Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended to, at such time as shall be most convenient. On Monday next, the 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c., will continue to be taught in the above Academy, as usual. April 19.

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H Holdship & Son. April 5.

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices,* by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

April 19, 1833—tf

STONE'S Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry—Just received and for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

April 9. Corner of Wood and Third streets.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WILL be sold, at public auction, in the borough of Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday in August next,

2,000 *Acres of Land,*

In 50 acre tracts, about one mile from said borough, adjoining Lake Erie, and on two public roads. The land is of a good quality, well watered and timbered.

Those wanting good lands and well situated, had better attend, as this is the last public land for sale in this part of the state. The Pennsylvania Canal will pass through this tract, when made. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale by the burgess and town council of the borough of Erie aforesaid.

RUFUS S. REED,
President of the present Town Council.

Erie, Pa. April 20, 1833. [May 7—ts]

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received, one Case of BLANK CARDS—assorted Numbers—for sale cheap by S. J. SYLVESTER, Corner of Wood and Third st's.

May 3, 1833.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22—tf.

5000 Pounds PRIME SKIRTING LEATHER on hand, and for Sale by WALLACE, HOWE & Co.

February 26, 1833.—tf

PROPOSALS

For Publishing a Register and Directory of Pittsburgh and vicinity, including the Northern Liberties, Allegheny town, Kensington, Birmingham, and Lawrenceville—

CONTAINING a list of the Banks, Insurance and Chartered Companies, with the Names of their respective Officers, and all necessary information relative thereto; the Post Office Establishment, Rates of Postage on Letters and Newspapers, with the times of arrival and closing of all Mails received and made up in the City, in *detail;* the times and places of holding the Courts in the state of Pennsylvania; a Table exhibiting a detailed account of all Established Courts to be held in the city during the present year, with the names and residences of all officers belonging thereto; a list of City Officers, their places of business, &c.; names of Professional Gentlemen belonging to the Law, Medical, and Theological Departments, their places of residence, &c.; a summary account of the Western University, Theological, Female, and other Seminaries; and, in short, of all the various Institutions and Societies in the city and vicinity; a detailed account of the City Water Works; names of the President, Directors, &c. of the Turnpike and Bridge Companies; Officers of the Engine and Hose Companies, with the times of their stated Meetings; a summary account, or view, of the Manufacturing Establishments in the city and vicinity, including those for the manufacturing of Rolled Iron, Castings, Steel, Steam Engines, Nails, Farming Utensils, Glass, Cotton, Woollen, Paper, Flour, Salt, Leather, White Lead, Oil, Tobacco, &c.; a Table exhibiting, as nearly as may be, the amount of Imports and Exports for the year ending April 1st, 1833; a list of Steam Boats built in the city and vicinity since A. D. 1812, with the amount of Tonnage and Cost; names and location of all Public Buildings, Streets, Alleys, Lanes, and Roads; also, the names, respective occupations, places of business, and residences of all Heads of Families, Firms, and of all doing business in the city and vicinity, in correct Alphabetical Arrangement; with such other Statistical Information as may be likely to prove interesting and useful to the Public. Illustrated by a Copper Plate Engraving of a plan of the city.

As a work of this kind addresses itself so directly to the business part of the Community, the subscriber believes he may rely with confidence upon the liberal patronage of the Public.

CHARLES B. TAYLOR.

CONDITIONS.

The Work shall contain at least 200 duodecimo pages, printed and bound equal in every respect to the latest Philadelphia Directory, and delivered to sub-cribers as soon as possible after the 1st of May, at one dollar per copy, payable on delivery.

April 16.—3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GREENAWALT & COVER, Watch Makers & Jewelers, was dissolved, on the 1st instant, by mutual consent. The Notes, Books, and Accounts, are left with Wm. Greenawalt for collection. All persons having claims against the firm, will present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to said firm, will make payment to him without delay.

WM. GREENAWALT,
SAMUEL COVER.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, generally, that he has opened, opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel, in Wood street, where he offers for sale Watches, and Watch Trimmings, Jewelry, Silver Plated, and Brittania Ware, Silver and Common Spectacles, fine Pen Knives, a few superior Brass Eight Day Clocks, with a general assortment of Goods in his line.

WM. GREENAWALT.

N. B.—Watches and Clocks carefully repaired, and warranted. April 26, 1833.—3t.

A Second Hand Piano Forte

FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c. &c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms. April 23—tf

SATIN BEAVER

HAT MANUFACTORY,

NO. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

WILSON & SMITH, from N. York,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns, that they have commenced the manufacture of the above beautiful and elegant article, so much admired and worn throughout Europe, and the principal cities in the United States.

W. & S. beg leave to observe, that, after various experiments, they have at last succeeded in bringing this Hat to the highest state of perfection, and they can assert, with confidence, that in point of color, lightness, elasticity, durability, and general beauty of appearance, they cannot be surpassed by the most expensive Hat that is made. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine them, and judge for themselves.

Wholesale Dealers supplied at the same prices as in the New York markets.

April 23—1y

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

8-4 DOUBLE DAMASK;
6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Linen Diaper;
3-4 Fine Bird's Eye Damask;
Russian and German Linen Diaper;
11-4 Linen Sheeting; Oil Cloths;
Blue Cloth Table, and Piano Forte Covers.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery.

Super. Hoskin Gloves; and almost every article pertaining to the Toilet, in the way of Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Cologne, Lavender, Heney, and Florida Waters, Almond Paste, Pearl and Toilet Powders, Extracts, Bear's Oil, &c.

Just received, at 83 Market street, between 5th street and the Diamond, by

S. P. CHURCH & Co.

April 19, 1833.—3w

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE highest market price, in cash, will be paid for the various grades of Wool, washed on the Sheep's back, delivered at the Woollen Manufactory, in Economy.

FREDERICK RAPP.

Economy, April 29, 1833. [May 3—3m.]

RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

40 BBLS. best Tanners' Oil;

As also, a sample of Roebling's Manufactured Pittsburgh Glue—warranted in quality equal to any in the market, and will be put up to order.

IN STORE,

20 bbls. Bank Oil;
20 do Shore Oil—

Direct from Boston, and for sale, on very fair terms, by H. P. SCHWEPPE.

May 3, 1833—2mo

WARD'S

VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

IN all ages of the world, a beautiful head of hair has been considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by nature upon the human frame, and indispensably necessary to the perfection of personal beauty. It is a very general complaint of young persons, that their hair is falling off, becoming dry, or unhealthy; this may be owing to the application of improper and injurious oils, or to the entire neglect of the hair. Without proper attention, diseases of the hair will arise, which are often found to occasion thinness, falling off, and frequently total baldness. For these evils, and the necessary inconveniences attending them, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil will be found in all cases a sure remedy. Before offering this Oil to the public it had been tried in hundreds of cases of baldness,

POETRY.

From the National Intelligencer.

FASHIONABLE CANTATAS.

No. 1.—McAdam's Favorite.

[TO BE SUNG BY THE CONTRACTORS, GRATIS.]

Lay on, lay on! to better stone
A hammer never clink'd:
To better stone in gray dust blown,
A sore eye never wink'd.
The gray dust flies—'tis good for eyes,
And to the nose like snuff;
Lay on, lay on, "and damn'd be he
That first cries hold, enough!"

Here sits a Frenchman, with a smile
Upon a cheek of chip,
And there, a son of Erin's isle,
That licks his thirsty lip:
A Dutchman, puffing 'till his nose
Is redder than a cherry;
A Scot, that times his hammer to
"My bonnie Highland Mary."

O bring me beer that Hayman brews,
And let the Dutchman swig;
O bring me wine of Adlum's vine,
Until the Frenchman jig;
And whiskey steaming from the still,
O that's the thing for Pat!
And in the cheek a highland gill
Clap of the bonnie Scot.*

Well done, well done! there's nothing like
To make 'em quick time play,
This wetting of the elbow joints—
Lay on my boys, O lay!
What means that squeak?—'tis of a pig—
That yelp?—'tis of a pup—
For now the stones go, whizz. So swig,
And keep the sport, boys, up!

Lay on, lay on, the sun has set,
But look! boys, there's the moon,
And so your hammers quick time beat!
O never mind the tune!
The gray dust flies, 'tis good for eyes;
And to the nose like snuff;
Lay on, lay on, "and damn'd be he
That first cries hold, enough!"

LAND OF STEADY HABITS.

*"Clap in his cheek a highland gill."—*Burns.*

THE FAITHLESS HUSBAND.

PERCIVAL.

He comes not—I have watch'd the moon go down,
But yet he comes not—once it was not so,
He thinks not how these bitter tears doth flow,
The while he holds his riot in that town.
Yet he will come, and chide, and I shall weep;
And he will wake my infant from its sleep,
To blend its feeble wailing with my tears.
O! how I love a mother's watch to keep,
Over those sleeping eyes, that smile, which cheers
My heart, though sunk in sorrow, fixed and deep.
I had a husband once, who loved me—now
He ever wears a frown upon his brow,
And feeds his passion on a wanton's lip.
As bees, from laurel flowers a poison sips
But yet cannot hate—O! there were hours,
When I could hang forever on his eye,
And time, who stole with silent swiftness by,
Strewed, as he hurried on, his path with flowers.
I lov'd him then—he loved me too—My heart
Still finds its fondness kindle, if he smile;
The memory of our loves will ne'er depart;
And though he often stung me with a dart,
Venom'd and barb'd, and wastes, upon the vile,
Caresses which his babe and mine should share:
Though he should spurn me, I will calmly bear
His madness—and should sickness come, and lay
Its paralyzing hand upon him, then
I would, with kindness, all my wrongs repay,
Until the penitent should weep and say,
How injured and how faithful I had been.

SPEECH OF MR. ADAMS, OF MASS.

Mr. ADAMS said, that he had some days since given notice of his determination, after the friends of the bill should have had an opportunity of rendering it as perfect as they could, to move to strike out the enacting clause: he would now fulfil his purpose, and would move that the enacting clause of the bill now before the Committee be stricken out.

He would offer a few words in support of the motion. The merits of the bill, as well as its demerits, had been very fully argued, and he would not repeat what had been so well said by others. It was his opinion that neither this bill, nor any other at all resembling it, should pass at the present session of Congress. There was one idea which he had not heard suggested by any gentleman, and which was a decisive reason with him why the bill ought not to become a law. The bill would not, as it seemed to be calculated by many, reduce the amount of the revenue, but on the contrary, greatly increase it. To reduce the revenue was the professed object of the bill. The reasons for passing it had been assigned, first by the President in his message to Congress, then by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report, and lastly by the Committee of Ways and Means. But the President himself had recommended the measure conditionally only: if it should be found, upon examination, that the existing protection on certain commodities manufactured in the country was excessive, that is, that it was greater than the good of the country required, that then a bill should be passed to reduce it. Had such an inquiry been instituted? It had not. No inquiry had taken place, and the House was consequently in possession of no evidence to show that the present protection was excessive. If the House then should pass this bill, which went to affect great and wide spread interests in the country, without any previous inquiry, it would not be following the recommendation of the President, but the contrary. Mr. A. did not say that if such an inquiry should be made, and it should then appear that the protection was too great; that he should oppose a bill to reduce it; but the investigation was an indispensable preliminary, and the fact must first be established.

There was another reason why Mr. A. should vote against the bill. From a certain quarter of the Union, Congress had a most solemn declaration, made in the name of one of the States of the Union, and addressed to all the other States, that the protective system should no longer be carried into effect within that State. In the address from the Convention of South Carolina to the people of the twenty three other states of this Union, communicated by the President, with his recent message to Congress, are the following passages. The Convention, speaking in the name of the people of South Carolina, say—

"We have, therefore, deliberately and unalterably resolved, that we will no longer submit to a system of oppression which reduces us to the degrading condition of tributary vassals; and which would reduce our posterity in a few generations, to a state of poverty and wretchedness, that would stand in melancholy contrast with the beautiful and delightful region in which the Providence of God has cast our destinies. Having formed this resolution, with a full view of all its bearings, and of all its probable and possible issues, it is due to the gravity of the subject, and the solemnity of the occasion, that we should speak to our confederate brethren in the plain language of frankness and truth. Though we plant ourselves upon the Constitution, and the immutable principles of justice, and intend to operate exclusively through the civil tribunals and civil functionaries of the State; yet we *will* throw off their oppression *at every hazard*. We believe our remedy to be essentially peaceful. We believe the Federal Government has no shadow of right or authority to act against a State of the confederacy in any form, much less to coerce it by military power. But we are aware of the diversities of human opinion, and have seen too many proofs of the infatuation of human power, not to have looked with the most anxious concern to the possibility of a resort to military or naval force on the part of the Federal Government—and in order to obviate the possibility of having the history of this contest stained by a single drop of fraternal blood, we have solemnly and irrevocably resolved, that we will regard such a resort as a dissolution of the political ties which connect us with our confederate States; and will, forthwith, provide for the organization of a new and separate Government."

And again, in another passage, the Convention still more pointedly said:—

"We will not, we cannot, we dare not submit to this degradation, and our resolve is fixed and unalterable, that a *protecting tariff* shall be no longer enforced within the limits of South Carolina. We stand upon the principles of everlasting justice, and no human power shall drive us from our position."

Now, with respect to the peaceful nature of this remedy, he never heard it spoken of, but it reminded him of the first adventures of Gil Blas. Gil Blas had been furnished by his uncle with a sorry mule, and thirty or forty pistoles, and sent forth to seek his fortune in the world. He sat out accordingly, but had not proceeded far from home, when, as he was sitting on his beast, counting his pistoles with much satisfaction into his hat, the mule suddenly raised her head, and pricked up her ears. Gil Blas looked round to see the cause of her alarm, and perceived an old hat upon the ground in the middle of the road, with a rosary of very large beads in it. This was the object that had startled his mule. At the same time he heard a voice addressing him in a very pathetic tone—"Good traveler! in the name of the merciful God, and of all the saints, do drop a few pieces of silver into the hat." Looking in the direction from which these sounds proceeded, he saw, to his great dismay, the muzzle of a blunderbuss, projecting through the hedge, and pointing directly at his head. As he moved, this threatening muzzle moved also, still directed at his head. On looking more closely into the hedge, he perceived that it was supported by two cross sticks, and aimed by a figure having the air of an old soldier. Gil Blas, not much pleased with the looks of the very pious mendicant, hastily dropped some pieces into the hat, and clapping his heels into the sides of his mule, rode off with all the speed he could from this *peaceable* solicitor of alms.—This presented to Mr. A.'s mind one of the most perfect emblems of the pacific remedy of nullification he had ever seen.

But if it was indeed true, that nullification was intended as a pacific remedy, Mr. A. had this consolation, that the execution of the laws was also a pacific operation, and would continue to be such; so long as the resistance to it was pacific, the resistance to nullification would prove to be pacific, too, and so there could be no danger that force would be used at all. This was one reason why Mr. A. should vote against the bill. Gentlemen supposed that if it should not pass, there would be great danger of bloodshed; but there could not be the least danger of this, provided those who adopted the principles of nullification acted according to their professions and promises. It was not their purpose to resort to force; and as there would then be no need of force to execute the laws, there would be no force in the matter, and, of course, no bloodshed. It was supposed that this very peaceable and friendly question might be settled without the intervention of force. Mr. A. wished it might: but he considered it of such a nature that the question ought to be settled. It ought to be known whether there were any measures by which a State could defeat the laws of the Union. For, if there were, and the laws might be set aside at pleasure, we must seek some other form of government to live under.

With respect to the doctrine of protection, South Carolina expressly declared that there should no longer be a protecting tariff. Now, it was Mr. A.'s firm belief that protection to his rights and interests was the right of the citizen, and the duty of the government. What was government instituted for? For protection. He repeated the position—that protection was the right of the citizen, and the obligation and the duty of the government. It was on the part of government, a corresponding duty to that of allegiance on the part of the citizen; and if government should wholly neglect it, the bond between it and the citizen was dissolved. The principle was, in fact, admitted by the nullifiers themselves, in the address they had published to the citizens of South Carolina, in which they called upon the citizens to support nullification by their allegiance, as an admitted duty. It was very true that that paper denied to the United States Government the right to claim any allegiance; it denied that any allegiance was due to the United States by any body. But that, he believed, was not the opinion of a majority of the committee: he was confident that they believed the Constitution was made by 'we the people of the United States.' By way of parallel, Mr. A. had placed those two documents side by side, and looked alternately at both. The first instrument began with these words: "We the people of the United States." Now, he would ask gentlemen whether these words conveyed to their minds any idea, or not? He was speaking to men of intelligence—to men of feeling. What impression those words conveyed to other minds, it was not for him to say; but for himself, he could say that nothing short of divine inspiration conveyed to his mind an idea more sublime. How were the words used? They were the first, the opening words of the Constitution—they designated the speaking parties—these parties it was who declared that, "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity, do ordain and establish the Constitution of the United States of America."

If ever there had been an assemblage of men whose aspect impressed the mind with the ideas of grandeur and moral sublimity, it was these men, using this language.

By the side of this paper he then placed the other: and how did *it* commence?—

"To the people of Massachusetts, Virginia, N. York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Maryland, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, New Jersey, Georgia, Delaware, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Missouri.

"We, the people of South Carolina, assemble in Convention," &c.

Mr. A. compared the two—and how did they sound? In the second he found, indeed, the same idea as the first. The people of these twenty four States, were the very same people as those who spoke in the Constitution; but where was the grandeur, that moral sublimity, that filled the mind when we read the words, "We, the people of the United States." To his mind it was gone. Indeed, when he read over the long list of names, all designating one people, it reminded him of the Spanish Hidalgo who knocked at the door of an inn at a late hour and on a very dark night, and being asked his name, gave in five-and-twenty names, all of which belonged to him, but on hearing which, the inn keeper refused to open the door, declaring he had not room for one half of all those people.

Did those words "we the people" mean nothing? Did those who issued this instrument, lie, in the face of the world? Was there no such Being in existence? If it were indeed so, then all the ideas Mr. A. had ever entertained must undergo an entire revolution. If the words meant any thing at all, they declared explicitly that that Constitution was the work of the people of the United States. Who could deny it? Who *could* deny it, and not give the lie to that most majestic corporate body, and deny that it had any being.

Mr. Adams had heard this Union called a confederacy of the States: and such was the idea put forth in the South Carolina address—it did not address the people of the United States—it recognized no such people. The Constitution, according to that doctrine, was the work not of the people, but of their attorneys. It was said that the act was the act of the States, and that this was a Union of the States. That was in one sense true. It was an union of the people, and also a union of the States. The Convention of '87 was the result of an act of the Representatives of the States: but, as it came from their hands, the instrument was nothing; it had no more force or value than a blank indenture not sealed. It might as well be maintained that the attorney who drew an indenture was one of the parties to it, because he drew it. It was true that the States were also parties to it—because they had always been separate communities, and after the establishment of the national independence, were still to continue so. That was the reason why the votes of the people were taken in separate masses, and not in one. It was more convenient; but it was not the States who gave force to the Constitution. The Convention sent the instrument to Congress, and asked them to submit it to the State Legislatures; but did the State Legislatures act upon it? No. And why? Because they could never use the language, "We the people." They were not the parties to it: they could not give it their sanction; they did not pretend to act upon it; they called Conventions of the people to decide on the single question, and the people adopted the Constitution commencing with the words, "We the people" It had been the act of the people, collected in separate communities, but forming one people, whose sanction alone gave to the Constitution all its power. Even had the States, as States, unanimously ratified it, it would have been a dead letter, until the people acted upon it. In fact it was in this very point, that the difference lay between this instrument and the Confederation. The nullifiers would have them to be one and the same. The Confederation had been created by the State Legislatures and by Congress. They went on the principle that this was not a Government, but a Confederacy. Therefore it was first made by the Legislatures, and afterwards by Congress. The people had never acted upon it at all—they had no part nor lot in making it; and it was because such an instrument was found in practice to be wholly inefficient, and that it would be impossible for the people of this Union to live happily or peaceably under it, that they went to work another way.

Here, however, Mr. Adams said that he was wandering from the subject before the Committee.

The position he had assumed was, that the Government was bound to protect the great interests of the citizens. Whenever any great interest existed in the community, there the protection of Government must of right be extended. But protection might be extended in different forms to different interests. It was true that the interests of one portion of the community could often be protected only at the expense of some other portion of it. It was the complaint of the nullifiers that the Government took money out of the pockets of one portion of the Union, to put into the pockets of another—and, in extending protection, this must always more or less be the case. But then, while the rights of one party were protected in this way, the rights of the other party were protected equally, but in a different way.

He would illustrate this position.

In the southern and southwestern portions of this Union, there existed a certain interest which he need not more particularly designate, which enjoyed under the Constitution, and the laws of the United States, an especial protection peculiar to itself. It was protected first by *representation*.—There were on that floor upwards of twenty members who represented what in other States had no representation at all. Mr. A. believed that it was not three days since he had heard it declared by a gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Clayton,) that the species of population he now alluded to, constituted the "machinery of the south." Now that machinery had twenty odd representatives in that Hall; representatives elected not by the machinery, but by those who owned it. Was there any such representation in any other portion of the Union? Did the manufacturers ask for any representation of *their* machinery? He believed their looms and factories had no vote in Congress; but the machinery of the south had more than twenty representatives on that floor. And if he should go back to the history of the Government, from its foundation, it would be easy to prove that its decisions had been effected in general by majorities less than that. Nay, he might go farther, and insist, that that very representation of which he had spoken, had ever been in fact, the ruling power of this Government. Was not this protection at the expense of another portion of the community? If it did not literally take money out of the pockets of others, still it operated in precisely the same way. Yes. This very protection had taken millions of money from the free population of this country, and put it into the pockets of the owners of southern machinery. Mr. A. did not complain of this. He did not say that it was not all right. What he said was, that the south possessed a greater protected interest—an interest protected by that instrument.—(Mr A. held the constitution in his hand.) He was for adhering to the bargain, because it was a bargain. Not that he would agree to it, if the bargain was now to be made over again.

This interest was farther protected by another provision of that same instrument.

"No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or legislation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

What was this but protection to the owners of the machinery of the south. And let it be observed, that a provision like this ran counter to all the tenor of legislation, in the free States. It was contrary to all the notions and feelings of the people of the north, to deliver a man up to any foreign authority unless he had been guilty of some crime. And but for such a clause in the compact, a southern gentleman who had lost some article of his machinery, could never recover him back from the free States.

The Constitution contained another clause extending still further protection to the same interest. It guaranteed to every State in the Union a republican Government.

"The United States shall guaranty to every State in the Union a republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

This, to be sure, was a general provision operating alike on every portion of the Union. But every body knew, that, where this sort of machinery existed, the State was more liable to domestic violence than they were elsewhere, because that machinery sometimes exerted a self moving power. Such a power had been exerted. The call for this protection had very recently been made, and it had been answered, and the power of the Union had been exerted to insure the owners of the machinery against domestic violence. Mr. A. would say one word more on this guarantee of a republican form of Government. It was a serious question in his mind whether that part of the Constitution was not, at this very time, on the eve of being called into execution. He had no hesitation in saying that if South Carolina were not at this moment under a Government not republican, she was at a very little distance from it. It deserved serious consideration, whether the ordinance of the nullifiers had placed South Carolina without the verge of republican Governments. When he endeavored to reflect upon what the proceedings of South Carolina had been, and asked himself whether the power now operating there could truly be described as a republican Government, he felt himself unable to answer the question. He should not further enlarge on this point at present. But it was a serious question, and it deserved serious consideration.

Such was the protection extended by the Constitution to a particular interest in this Union.

But that same interest was farther protected by the laws of the United States. It was protected by the existence of a standing army. If the States of this Union were all free republican States, and none of them possessed any of the machinery of which he had spoken; and, if another portion of the Union were not exposed to another danger, from their vicinity to the tribes of Indian savages, he believed it would be difficult to prove to the House the necessity for any such thing as a standing army. What, in fact, was the occupation of the army? It had been protecting this very same interest. It had been doing so ever since the army existed. Of what use to the District of Plymouth, which he there represented, was the standing army of the United States? Of not one dollar's use, and never had been. He would go farther. The army was not of one dollar's value to the whole manufacturing interest. The persons engaged in manufactures were, and ever had been, most orderly and exemplary in their obedience to the laws. No army was necessary to keep them in order. Now the United States kept up an army of six thousand men. What to do? To protect the owners of this machinery, and to defend the settlers on our western frontier. In what had it been occupied during the last summer? In protecting the factories? No. In suppressing an Indian war. The army existed only for the protection of the south, and of the west. Of what value was it to those manufacturers or agriculturists, at whom the house was going to strike by this bill? There was not one, among the poorest shepherds who tended their flocks on Mr. A's native hills, that did not pay his quota towards the support of this army. Was not this taking money out of the pockets of one, to put into the pockets of another? Yet, what was the ground of all the complaints? While the people of Massachusetts were spending their money to support the south and the west, what show of right had gentlemen from the south—he would do the members from the west the justice to admit that they said no such thing—but what right had the representation from the south to come on that floor, and tell them, "We will not submit to pay one single cent to protect you?"

But there was another great interest protected under the Constitution. He referred to the interest of commerce and navigation. The country had a navy, which was now costing it two or three millions of dollars a year. Of what value was this to the manufacturer, or to the wool grower?—If they should reason on the narrow and contracted principle, that their personal interest was the only interest in the community for which they ought to care! On such principles, the navy was nothing to them. It might achieve as many, and as glorious, victories as ever had been won by the wooden walls of the fast anchored Isle. The manufacturer was not a cent the richer for them. But he was obliged to pay to support the navy, and to pay six or seven millions, including navy and army.

When he heard gentlemen talk about reducing revenue to the wants of the Government, he wanted them first to specify what were the wants of the Government. Protection, it seemed, was not one of them. Well: if they must withdraw protection from the free white labor of the north, then it ought to be withdrawn from the machinery of the south. Let them disband their army. This would go as far as four or five millions towards reducing the revenue to the wants of the Government. The next step was to abolish the navy; for why should commerce and navigation continue to enjoy protection, when it was withdrawn from the other interests of the country? Well: when this had been done, and Congress had been so very generous as to give away all the public land, what, he asked, would remain for the General Government to do? Nothing: there would be nothing for it to do. The members might then withdraw protection from themselves, by abolishing their pay, and there would be but one step more remaining, which would be to dissolve the Government. No government would be needed. Let it go back to its original elements. Let it go back to the States.—Let it go back to the Confederation—go back to the people. This was the legitimate consequence of those arguments urged by gentlemen who would no longer submit to a system of protection.

Mr. A. might say, that his constituents possessed as much right to say to the people of the south —we will not submit to the protection of your interests—as the people of the south had to address such language to them.

There was another decided reason which operated with him against passing any bill, whatever, upon this subject, at this time.

The House could not pass any bill that would not, of necessity, confirm the ordinance of South Carolina. No law upon this subject could, at this time, be enacted by Congress, but would be received and understood by all parties, friend and foe, to be the triumph of nullification. The State of S. Carolina had said that the tariff law was null and void; and that it should not be executed within her limits. And Congress immediately replies, by declaring that that law should not be executed any where. Mr. A. admitted that such proceeding might, for a moment, remove the question of nullification. But it would be for a moment only.—Let Congress permit one State to declare that its laws should not be executed, and submit to have that declaration carried into effect, and they would soon have States enough to tell them that the laws should not be executed within their limits. And without intending any reflection on South Carolina, he might observe that there were States in this Union, who, if they should say the same thing that South Carolina had said, might make it a much more serious question. And the House might take his word that they would have such language addressed to them.

Mr. A. was against the passage of any thing. He wished to see the question settled. South Carolina had made up an issue; she said she wished it settled peaceably. Mr. A. was for meeting her, and settling the question she had made. This Union was now tottering. It was tottering to its foundation, on the question, whether a single State possessed the power to annul laws enacted by the whole Union. He averred that this was a question on which the continuance of the Union depended. It was a question that must be settled, and this was the time to settle it. There was no time in which it could be so fitly and so advantageously settled as at this time, because those who raised the question, declared their desire to be, that it should be settled peaceably. Mr. A. wished it might be settled peaceably. He believed that it would be, because he believed that the nullifiers would not strike the first blow; and that the Government would be too wise, and too cautious to do it; and if neither party struck the first blow, it must be settled peaceably. Either the laws would be executed, or the tariff annulled, and the protecting system destroyed. If that system should be destroyed, he would not say in what form the question would come up, as a question far more serious than was now made, and to be settled in reference to a different interest. At present, the interests of the south were protected, and superabundantly protected, by the provisions of the Constitution. Let that protection be destroyed, and they would find their security put in question in a manner not so easily gotten rid of.—The notion held out in favor of the bill was, that it was to allay discontents. And the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had delivered a very pathetic and very eloquent eulogium upon fear. Mr. A. had listened to it with great delight; but as he knew that gentleman to be an accomplished classic scholar, he would venture to remind him that there were other virtues besides fear, suitable for the exercise of a patriot and statesman, on which as just and eloquent eulogiums might be pronounced. Among these was the virtue of fortitude—a virtue, which he was under a solemn conviction that every member of this House, and every intelligent citizen of this community would at no distant day be called upon to exercise. In commendation of which he would refer the gentleman to a classic authority, which no one better understood, or was more qualified to appreciate. He alluded to the sentiment so eloquently expressed by the great Roman poet:

Justum et tenacem propositi virum
Non *civium ardor prava jubentium*,
Non vultus instantis Tyranni,
Mente quatit solida.

Mr. Chairman, (said Mr. A.) I ask for the forgiveness of the Committee for having detained them so long, and have nothing more to say.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 16.

The excitements and difficulties arising out of the tariff have now all passed away—not a word is said about it here; but the demagogues and agitators of the South have begun another game.—They are now endeavoring to excite the people on the subject of slavery, by representing to them that the North is about to take measures for the emancipation of the slaves, and that will lead to insurrections. The papers are now full of inflammatory, false, and outrageous appeals and statements on this subject. One of the last papers, printed in this city, contains an article, probably written by Dr. Cooper, which is calculated to mislead and inflame the community, and embitter and perpetuate the hostility against the free states.—He professes to see great danger to slave states in the sentiments advanced on this subject in Congress by J. Q. Adams, and in the colonization society, and in the anti slavery papers, and in the movements in Great Britain with regard to slavery in the West Indies.

The object is no doubt to bring up a subject in which the slave holding states have a common feeling and interest, in order to unite them against the North; and the ultimate design is to effect a dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy. This is the opinion of many of the most candid and judicious in this state. It is now proposed and seriously urged to have a convention of states, to form a league for protection and defence. This same tune has been struck up simultaneously at different and distant places, and is supposed to be the result of a plan concerted at Washington last winter. The signs of the times still portend evil to the country; and I have no doubt, and it is the general expectation, that great agitations and troubles are in reserve for the South, and that they are traveling on apace.

Auraria.—A village with this name has sprung up, within the last twelve months, in the woods of the Georgia gold region. It is situated on the ridge dividing the waters of the Chestatee and Etoah rivers in the county of Lumpkin, formerly the county of Cherokee. That the Georgians should endeavor to blot out of their remembrance the very name of Cherokee, is not at all wonderful, for it must haunt them, as the ghost of Banquo erst haunted the guilty Macbeth: but they can no more remove the stain of Cherokee oppression than they could extinguish the recollections of the Yazoo affair, by the burning of the records. The taste however which selected the name of Lumpkin to designate the county, in place of Cherokee, cannot be sufficiently admired. What a delightful euphony in the very sound of Lumpkin!—but we think it would be an improvement to call it "Tony Lumpkin County" inasmuch as we regard the hopeful son of Madam Hardcastle as a much more respectable character than the graceless individual to whom the name may be supposed to refer.

Auraria too!—so very descriptive, and withal so very euphonous as to consist entirely of vowels and liquids, without the interruption of a single consonant to break the continuity of sound! Yet here, also, our evil genius leads us to suggest an emendation. Auraria is a title that alludes only to the produce which that region yields. A more appropriate name should indicate the title by which it was acquired. Let it therefore be called Infernia—Furtaria—Raptoria—Latronia, or any other significent appellation by which the mode of its acquisition may be correctly carried down to posterity.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Jewish Tradition.—"When Moses was still a child, Pharaoh played with him. Moses took hold of Pharaoh's beard, and drew out the jewels with which it was covered. Pharaoh said to Jethro, Balaam, and Job, who were viziers at the time, 'I am afraid that that Jew boy will one day overturn my empire. What is to be done with him? Balaam advised Pharaoh to kill Moses. Jethro said, 'No, but try whether he has understanding, by putting before him gold and fire: if he take hold of the gold, then kill him; but if he touch the fire, then it is a proof that he will not be clever.' Job was silent, but Jethro's advice was followed. Moses wanted to take hold of the gold, but the angel of the Lord turned his hand towards the fire, which he put to his tongue; on which account Moses had difficulty of speech. I am slow of speech, and slow of tongue.' Job, on account of having followed the system of expediency, was punished as described in the book of Job. Balaam was killed.—This story is current among the Jews of Meshid."—*Morning Watch.*

Dry Dock.—We have received from a friend in reply to some enquiries, a few particulars concerning the United States' Dry Dock, recently constructed at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts. The Dock, we learn, is 341 feet in length, by 80 in width, and 30 deep. It is capable of admitting the largest ship in our navy, viz: the Pennsylvania, the entrance of the dock being sixty feet across, and the width of that ship being 55 feet. The dock is furnished with two sets of gates called turning gates, weiging 50 tons each. Besides, there is what is denominated the floating gate, which weighs 300 tons, built like a vessel, is 69 feet long, 15 wide, and 30 in height; requiring above 19 feet of water to float it. This is set in a groove outside of the other gates, filled with pig iron and sunk. For emptying the dock of water, a hydraulic apparatus is employed, wrought by a steam engine of 60 horse power. There are 8 lift pumps, each 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, and discharging altogether, at every stroke, 12 hogsheads; there are also 8 chain pumps, 1 foot in diameter. The water is first forced from the dock into wells, then into a large reservoir, whence it runs into the sea. The weight of the steam engine and machinery is about 122 tons. The floating gate, which is not yet quite completed, is said to contain timber enough to build a ship of 3 or 400 tons; and some 3 or 4000 dollars worth of sheathing and bolt copper have already been used upon it. The turning gates at high water sustain a pressure equal to about 800 tons. It is expected that the frigate Constitution, "old Ironsides," will be taken into the dock in the course of next month.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

Anecdote.—An incident in the infancy of Lady Orkney might furnish a hint to a melo dramatic writer: "The countess, her mother, was deaf and dumb, and was married by signs. Shortly after the birth of her first child, (the lady now deceased,) the nurse, with considerable astonishment, saw the mother cautiously approach the cradle in which the infant was sleeping, evidently full of some deep design. The countess, having perfectly assured herself that the child really slept, lifted an immense stone, which she had concealed under her shawl, and, to the horror of the nurse, who like all persons of the lower order in her country, was fully impressed with an idea of the peculiar cunning and malignity of "dumbies," lifted it with an evident intent to fling it down vehemently. Before the nurse could interpose, the countess had flung the stone; not, however, as the servant had apprehended, at the child, but on the floor, where, of course, it made a great noise. The child immediately awoke and cried. The countess, who had looked with maternal eagerness to the result of the experiment, fell on her knees in a transport of joy; she had discovered that her child possessed the sense which was wanting in herself. On many other occasions she exhibited similar proofs of intelligence, but none so interesting.

United States Consuls Abroad.—We are indebted to a highly intelligent merchant of this city, for the subsequent remarks:—

"The operation of Mr. Clay's modification bill, which goes into effect after December next, must, as it appears to us, lead to the necessity of Consul's certificates to *all invoices*, on which duties are to be paid, as well in cases of specific duties, as now in cases of *ad valorem duty*. Something like this course must be adopted to enable the collectors to adjust the surplus over 20 per cent, from which surplus a reduction of 10 per cent. on 31st December next, is to be made; consequently, a proof of the cost of goods must be furnished.

There will be, no doubt, some puzzling cases which will test the skill of the Treasury Department in adjusting—particularly in articles where there exists a conventional value—say, for instance, cotton goods, costing not exceeding 30 cents per square yard, shall be deemed to have cost that sum, and duty is calculated accordingly. Now such articles may not cost more than 10 cents actually, then we have two values—an actual value and a conventional value.

The new bill makes no explanation of this matter, and would leave, as it appears to us, a right with the merchant to claim the reduction on the basis of actual value. See 1st sec. of act 2d March, 1833.

But without intending to discuss this subject here at present, our only article is to congratulate our Consuls abroad, on the promise which seems to be held out, in giving them a more active use of the "seal of office," in lieu of salary—and the miserable remuneration many of them for years past have received for the discharge of their duties. We know many abroad who deserve good salaries, and who, for years, have not made enough from their office to meet the cost of charities and stationery.—*New York Gazette.*

Wonders of Philosophy.—The polypus, like the fabled hydra, receives new life from the knife which is lifted to destroy it. The fly spider lays an egg as large as itself. There are four thousand and forty one muscles in a caterpillar. Hook discovered fourteen thousand mirrors in the eyes of a drone; and to effect the respiration of a carp, thirteen thousand three hundred arteries, vessels, veins, and bones, &c. are necessary. The body of every spider contains four little masses pierced with a multitude of imperceptible holes, each hole permitting the passage of a single thread; all the threads, to the amount of a thousand to each mass, join together, when they come out and make the single thread with which the spider spins its web; so that what we call a spider's thread consists of more than four thousand united. Lewenhoek, by means of microscopes, observed spiders no bigger than a grain of sand, who spun thread so fine that it took four thousand of them to equal in magnitude a single hair.—*Lon. Cour.*

The Northampton Massachusetts Courier states that a party of German emigrants passed through that town on Thursday of last week, on their way from Boston to Albany and the far West. "They had five wagons filled with all the inanimate matters and living objects which constitute an emigrating household, besides thirty two individuals on foot, consisting of all the intermediate sizes between supine infancy at the breast *to old age on crutches*." In the next sentence the Editor says —"they were a *hearty, healthy*, contented looking party."—*Poulson, April 29.*

PITTSBURGH WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected, Weekly, for the Pittsburgh Gazette—Friday, May 10, 1833.

ARTICLES.	D.	C.	D.	C.
ALE.				
Per bbl.	6	00	0	00
ALUM.				
Per lb.		05½	0	6
ASHES.				
Pot, per lb.		4½	0	4½
Pearl do		4½	0	5
Scorched Salts		3½	0	4
APPLES.				
Per barrel	1	50	2	00
AXES.				
Pitts. bl'ck. pr doz.	14	00	16	00
Cast steel do	16	00	18	00
Mann's do	18	00	0	00
BACON.				
Hog, round		04½	0	05½
Hams, covered		7	0	07½
do uncovered		5½	0	06½
BEER.				
Pittsb. per bbl.	3	00	0	00
BEES WAX.				
Clear, per lb		17	0	18
BOTTLES.				
Castor oil, per gr.	8	00	0	00
Claret do	8	50	10	00
Wine, black	15	00	0	00
Porter, green	8	00	9	00
do black	12	00	0	00
Pint do per doz.	0	62½	0	00
Quart do	0	87½	0	00
½ gallon, do	1	25	0	00
Gallon do	2	25	0	00
BUTTER.				
Fresh in Market lb.		15	0	18
do in kegs, do		6	0	8
Roll in bbls.		9	0	10
CANDLES.				
Dip'd tallow per lb		10	0	0
Mould do.		12½	0	0
Sperm do		35	0	40
CHEESE.				
West. Res. per lb		06	0	6½
Eastern		12½	0	0
Pine Apple		12½	0	0
CHAINS.				
Halter, per doz.	6	00	7	00
Trace	10	00	12	50
Log, per lb		10	0	12
Chain Cables		11½		12½
COFFEE.				
Java, per lb.		16	0	17
St. Domingo		13½	0	14
Rio		15	0	15
Havana Coffee		14	0	15
COAL—Deliv. bush.		4	0	4½
CORDAGE.				
Ky. Hemp, pr lb.		8	0	00
Best white Rope		12½	0	00
Common do.		10	0	11
Best tarred		11	0	00
Common do		10	0	11
16 yd bed cords dz.	1	62½	0	00
18½ do do	1	87½	0	00
24 do do	2	50	0	00
37 do do	3	75	0	00
40 do do	4	50	0	00
Bed lacings 15 yds long, per doz	1	25	0	00
Plough lines, 10 yds long. pr doz	1	00	0	00
Manilla rope, lb.	0	19	0	20
Do bed cords 10 yds long pr doz	1	50	0	00
Do 16 yds long	2	50	0	00
Do 20 do	3	00	0	00
Do 30 do	4	50	0	00
Hemp packing yarn, per lb	0	10	0	0
COTTON.				
Miss. & Louis. pr lb		11	0	12
Tenn. & Alabam. do.		9	0	10
COOKING STOVES.				
Peterson's Patent—				
No. 1,	155	00	0	00
No. 2,	140	00	0	00
No. 3,	65	00	0	00
No. 4,	40	00	0	00
COPPER.				
Braziers, lb.		32	0	00
Sheathing		28	0	00
CORKS.				
Per gross		50	0	60
CRACKERS.				
Water (Davis) bbl	4	00	0	00
Butter do	4	00	0	00
DYE STUFFS.				
Log'd & Fust. pr lb		2½	0	00
Do chipped		3½	0	00
Nicaragua, in sticks		5	0	00
Camwood, ground		8	0	00
Madder, best ground		25	0	00
Indigo Span. Flot.	1	25	1	40
FEATHERS.				
Kentucky live, lb		34	0	35
Ohio do		34	0	35
Mixed do		28	0	00
FISH.				
New Mackerel, No 1, bbl.	9	00	9	50
No 2 do	8	00	8	50
3 do	6	00	6	50

ARTICLES	D.	C.	D.	C.
Do in Kits	1	50	2	00
Herring, No. 1, bbl	8	00	8	25
Salmon per. lb		10	0	00
Cod per lb		5½	0	00
FLOUR.

Imperium in Imperio.—The following article has for some time past appeared in the columns of the National Intelligencer.

"RUSSIAN LEGATION,

"*Washington, April* 15, 1833.

"Notice is hereby given to all subjects of the kingdom of Poland, now residing in the United States, who have taken no part in the Polish rebellion, and who intend to return to Poland, or wish to prolong their stay in this country, that they are required to express such intention, and obtain permission to that effect, by addressing their request, in writing, to the Imperial Russian Legation, in Washington, D. C., or the Consul General in New York, within three months from the present date.

"It is understood that this notice does not apply to those subjects of Poland, who, since the restoration of legal order in the kingdom, have received permission to go or to continue to reside abroad, and who are furnished with the proper passports for that purpose."

It would seem, from the foregoing, that the unfortunate Poles are to be precluded from finding a resting place even in this last refuge of the human race. They cannot reside in peace even in the bosom of the United States, unless they first obtain *permission* from the Imperial Russian Legation! They must either receive a passport to leave their wretched country, or they must ask *permission* to remain out of it afterwards. The question naturally occurs whether this interference with emigrants to this country, who are neither criminals nor outlaws, is not an encroachment upon the spirit of our Institutions and the laws of the land, which permit them to reside here without asking the consent of the "Imperial Russian Legation?" Is it not attempting to set up something like an *Imperium in Imperio?* Suppose every other Potentate in Europe were thus to claim jurisdiction or assert the rigit of sovereignty over all the emigrants in the United States from their dominions, and require them to obtain *permission* to reside here—would not this place us in rather an awkward predicament?

The principle adopted by us is, that the citizens of every Government have an inherent right to expatriate themselves whenever they please. In support of this principle we went to war with England, and how is it that our Government now suffer the accredited agent of Russia to issue his edict from Washington requiring "all subjects of the kingdom of Poland, who wish to *prolong* their stay in this country," "to obtain *permission* to that effect" from the "Imperial Russian Legation"?—Either the edict conveys more than was intended, or more than our Government should suffer to pass unnoticed.—*N. Y. Courier.*

From the National Gazette, May 1.

The National Intelligencer, of yesterday, notices the statement of a Philadelphia paper that—

"The French Government have dishonored the bills drawn by the Government of the United States, in pursuance of the Treaty of Indemnity, for the claims of our merchants, which grew out of the spoliations committed under the authority of the Berlin and Milan decrees."

The fact is certain, but the Intelligencer observes—

"We venture to say that the French Government has done nothing incompatible with its known amity to the United States. As to the *bills drawn*, they may or may not have been accepted, because they may or may not, in some particular or other, have been compatible with the Treaty of Indemnity; or some accidental cause may have delayed their payment."

We believe the following statement of the New York Journal of Commerce to be substantially correct. The damages, however, incurred by the protest, are twenty per cent.

"*Political Exchange.*—The first instalment of five millions of francs under the French treaty of indemnity having fallen due, our Secretary of the Treasury availed himself of the funds, as he had a good right to do, by the mercantile process of a bill of exchange. The bill was negotiated by the Bank of the United States, and remitted to Baring, Brothers & Co., who sent it over to Paris for acceptance and payment. It was presented at the French Exchequer, but the Chambers not having made a specific appropriation for the purpose, it could not be paid with mercantile promptness, and was dealt with according to the custom of merchants, and protested. Hottenguer & Co., however, to protect the mercantile honor of the United States Bank, paid the five millions of francs, and so took the bill out of the hands of the agents of Baring, Brothers & Co.; but the United States government having no friend at hand to protect it by the same liberal process, the bill has come back with the protest against them, and is, we presume, entitled to damages of ten per cent. We do not see that blame can be attached to any one in the transaction, unless it be to some departments of the French government for not having carried the business through the necessary forms at an earlier period. The affair is not attributable in the least, to any hesitancy on the part of that government to carrying the treaty into full effect. The value of the five millions of francs is very near one million of dollars."

The Morris Canal is now in full operation.—The Lady Clinton, which arrived on Friday, left Easton with 108 barrels of flour, but brought only 27 to this market, having sold the other 81 on the passage. We are informed that this boat met no interruption at any lock or plane until she arrived at Montville, where she found the alterations making in that plane not quite completed. She passed over the Montville plane on Wednesday, the 24th inst., and proceeded on her voyage to this place unhurt, not having met with any other impediment. The Lady Clinton is one of 4 or 5 boats, that are on the way with similar cargoes. There are, as we are told, 223 boats on the canal, all of which will be in activity in a few days.—There are besides a number of new boats building; and there is every appearance that a great business will be done upon the canal this year.—No expense has been spared to put it in complete repair; and it is anticipated by the Directors, that it will be navigated without those interruptions which occurred last year, which, however, were not more than are incident to every canal.—*Newark (N. J.) Sentinel, April* 20.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

Draft of the United States Protested.—A draft, drawn by the United States' Government on the Government of France, for the first instalment of the indemnity, agreed by treaty to be paid by the latter, for spoliations committed on our Commerce, *has been protested.* The amount is about Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars, the draft was at sight and negotiated here to the Bank of the United States. Protested in Paris, the agents of the Bank there, Messrs. Hottenguer & Co., interfered for the honor of the Bank and paid the amount.

Ignorant as we are of the causes which led to this act of the French government, we abstain from any reflections of a political nature in which it would otherwise be natural to indulge.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Retributive Justice.—The President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and all the organs of the administration, impeach the credit of the United States Bank.

A few short months afterwards, in a foreign land, the drafts of the government are protested. The credit of the Bank thus impeached by the government, there steps in, to save the credit of government from dishonor.

The friends of the Government labor assiduously to depress the value of the stock. An event occurs which must enhance it materially. The government has to pay the Bank fifteen per cent. damages on the returned protested bill of Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars, thus increasing by that amount the profits of the Bank, at its own cost. We shall refer to this subject again.—*N. Y. Courier.*

A writer in the Galenian states, that new and valuable discoveries of Lead ore have been made upon the East bank of the Mississippi river, between the Platte and Grant rivers, in Iowa county, M. T. The ore is said to be of the best quality, found in large bodies, and over an extensive tract of country. Among the most valuable discoveries, is a horizontal cave, the entrance of which is about 150 feet above the level of the river. It is from two to four feet wide, and from six to nine feet high. From this cave, about 400,000 pounds of Lead ore have been taken, with little labor; and the operation was still continued. The land is of the best quality, and covered with timber. A town, called Van Buren, (which name has also been given to the mines and cave adjacent,) has been laid out, and that part of the country is rapidly increasing in population.—*Missouri Repub.*

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

Private accounts, received in this city, from most respectable sources, dated Cadiz, March 23d, bring information that Don Carlos left Madrid on the 16th, in company with the Duchess de Beira, for Lisbon. They left the capital at 5 o'clock in the morning, without producing any excitement.

The important movement, which was expected by some of the public writers in Europe at our last dates, but which was regarded as rather doubtful, has therefore been made; and the results must be regarded as favorable to the best interests of Spain.

Carlos, the chief object of general apprehension among the friends of liberty as well as the Queen's party, is now under the eyes, and in fact greatly at the disposal of France and England, who, by means of their present advantages, may have it in their power to exert a more important influence in the Peninsula.

We further learn, that in spite of the surmises of the late English and French journals, no change had been made in the Spanish ministry, although there were many rumors afloat in relation to the subject.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1833.

The last Statesman, in noticing the appointment of *Robert C. Greer*, has the following very significant remarks, which fully sustain all that we have lately said as to the division in the Jackson ranks.

"However worthy the gentleman may be, who has been honored with the appointment, we doubt the policy of the selection; and this doubt is greatly strengthened by the use which the *insidious* foes of the executive will make of this measure. It is true, that their desires have not been fully gratified, but they doubtless expect that the disregard evinced of the wishes of his true friends, will excite a *more general hostility*, and thus render the governor a more easy prey to the *storm* which they are *secretly* raising against him."

From this paragraph, we discover that the *friends* of Governor Wolf are not all *asleep*—some of them are wide awake, and fully aware of the *secret* operations of his *insidious foes.*

These operations will at once assume a character of *more direct and open hostility*, if the Van Buren party should have an increase of strength in the next legislature.

☞ *The Mail.*—The York (Pa.) Republican states that arrangements are making to run the great western mail from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, through York.

☞We publish, to day, the *Speech of Mr. Adams*, against any reduction of the Tariff, at the late Session of Congress.

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh.—We publish the annexed ticket, for a Board of Directors in this institution, with some reluctance. The choice of a Board is a matter in which the Stockholders are alone to be consulted—for this reason, we deemed the insertion of a ticket in the *public* papers as decidedly improper, and as calculated to create excitement and irritation.—We would, therefore, have preferred to exclude such tickets from our paper; but as three different tickets have already been published in another paper, we cannot, perhaps, with propriety, refuse to comply with this request.

Mr. Craig—Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to offer the following ticket for Directors of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, as one calculated to serve the interests of Pittsburgh.

Wm. Robinson, Jr.	P. Shoenberger,
Jas. S. Craft,	Lewis Peterson,
James Riddle,	Wm. Lecky,
John Denniston,	Geo. A. Cook,
Samuel Smith,	T. S. Clarke,
Thomas Scott,	Geo. Breed.
S. Fahnestock,	

The late Dinner at Blairsville.—The account of this festival, of its getting up, and its whole detail of circumstances, is well calculated to excite a smile, if it did not give rise to some more serious and painful feelings.—Those who have known Richard Coulter for more than twenty years past, who have known him as one of the sternest, and most unyielding of Federalists, must have been greatly amazed when they first heard that he was to be the principal figure in the celebration of *Thomas Jefferson's* birth day. During the life of the individual, whose birth was *glorified* on the 13th of April last, it is very certain that Mr. Coulter was not among his admirers, or even among those who viewed his character with indifference. If we are not greatly deceived, Mr. Coulter was one of those who felt the strongest disgust for the conduct and political hypocrisy of that man. Such were the feelings of Mr. Coulter towards Thomas Jefferson, *during his life*, when his fairest side was carefully presented to the public. Surely, then, Mr. Coulter's *old* friends must have been greatly surprised and mortified, when they found him, at this late day, making his debut as a glorifier of this same Thomas Jefferson. The true friends of Thomas Jefferson should, it seems to us, anxiously endeavor to avoid exciting discussions about his conduct and character. They might well be content to remain silent in relation to the merits of this man, who spent a long life in calumniating some of the best men, and *women* too, of our country—heaping gross and disgusting ribaldry upon our Saviour, and whose last act was an injunction upon his executor to pour forth all this vile garbage upon the world, with all its nauseating fetor reeking around it. Not satisfied with circulating, by letters, during his life, his filthy jests against our Saviour, he must perpetuate and promulgate them after his death, as though he hoped that the fame of the writer of the Declaration of Independence was to be rendered more brilliant and enduring by reviling the Saviour of the world, and destroying the hopes of those who believe in him. The true friends of Thomas Jefferson, we repeat, should be well satisfied to let his name and fame, as the author of the Declaration of Independence, pass down the stream of time as quietly as possible—at least it does not become members of a *christian* community, in the very face of that community, to make him the special subject of glorification. If, however, any of his admirers should choose to do so, we will always be ready to repel the foul calumnies of their idol, and to express our detestation and disgust of the fetid ribaldry which he belched forth against christianity and its author.

Mr. Coulter had adhered to the sound constitutional principles of the federal party, through all *evil report*—and it is somewhat remarkable that he should reject them when they had gloriously triumphed, and received the approbation of almost the whole nation. Having determined, however, to adopt a new political faith, the occasion he has selected for promulgating his *apostacy* was, we admit, fit and appropriate.

☞The Rev. Mr. Lowrie purposes to deliver his second Lecture, on his new views of Christian doctrine, at the Unitarian Church, in Smithfield street, this evening, at half past 7 o'clock.

Pittsburgh, May 10.

TO TRAVELERS.

The undersigned, passengers of the Steamer Envoy, in her last trip from Louisville to Wheeling and Pittsburgh, have marked, with great pleasure, the singular capacity of her commander, Captain T. H. Rogers, both as it respects the vessel and passengers:—to the former, there was all that vigilance so indispensable to its multifarious concerns; and to the latter, all that suavity and attention so gratifying to the feelings. We, therefore, deem it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to recommend him, and his vessel, to the particular notice of travelers; who will find the Envoy—being a small and neat vessel—well suited to the approaching season of low water.

On board the S. B. Envoy, April 23, 1833.

A. C. Baldwin,	John H. Irwin,
D. Orr,	John W. Robertson,
A. Johnston,	George Summers,
J. Fayle,	Robert Shane,
J. C. Evans,	John H. Zartley,
T. M'Kim,	Charles Webber,
Joseph Turner,	J. Jaquess,
John Farrow,	Thomas Brown,
A. M. Henderson,	John H. Swallow,
Wm. H. Brown,	Leger Gessy,
—— Kuenemann,	C. Ruby,
James M. Ocheltree,	A. M. Dawson,
J. May,	James Shaw.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival, at New York, of the packet ship South America, Capt. Marshall, from Liverpool, London papers of the 1st of April, and Liverpool of the 2d, the day on which the packet sailed, have been received.

We are indebted to the editors of the Commercial Advertiser and Courier and Enquirer for the following intelligence.

The Irish Coercion Bill has passed the House of Commons by a majority of 259, and in consequence of the amendments made to it in that body, is returned to the House of Lords. It will no doubt again pass there, and its provisions be immediately carried into execution. The number of troops kept in Ireland by the British government, appears, from the debates, to be no less than 28,000 men, or about one fourth of their whole standing army.

A change has taken place in the British Cabinet, though it will not probably be attended with any change in its policy. Lord Goderich, who was Colonial Secretary, has become Lord Privy Seal, vacated by the resignation of Lord Durham. Mr. Stanley succeeds Lord Goderich; and Sir John Cam Hobhouse succeeds Mr. Stanley as Secretary for Ireland.

It appears determined that the monopoly of the trade to China, possessed by the East India Company is to cease, but the Company is to retain the exercise of its territorial functions in India.

From France there is nothing important. The situation of the Duchess de Berri is still the cause of a good deal of debate. The Carlists are clamoring for he immediate liberation, and affirm that her health is greatly impaired: this is denied by the friends of the Government, who say that her health is as good "as can be expected."

No change is perceptible in the conduct of the King of Holland; he continues to reinforce his squadron in the Scheldt, and in an interview with his late ambassador in London, Zuylen Van Nyevelt, has expressed his determination, not to submit to conditions which he considered unjust.

Some doubt still hangs over Turkish affairs. It does not appear to be positively known whether the Egyptian troops have advanced to Smyrna or not; still it seems placed beyond a doubt that the intervention of the great powers will prevent any further hostilities between the Porte and the Pacha.

The St. Petersburgh Gazette contains a report of the proceedings adopted by the Emperor towards the Ottoman Empire, and of their results at Constantinople. The Sultan is reported to have been highly gratified by "the splendid proofs of the exalted regard of his Majesty the Emperor, for the interest of the Ottoman Empire," and has made arrangements to avail himself of the aid of Russia, should events require it. The Russian squadron was lying in the Bosphorus, but was to repair to Sizeboli, in the Black Sea, with the first fair wind, where it will be joined by the land forces, now upon their march for Turkey. From this place the united forces will advance to the defence of Constantinople, should it be requisite to do so.

The King of Wurtemburg has dissolved the Legislative Chamber of his dominions, abruptly; and some of the Journals look forward to a serious resistance to his will on the part of the people.

The most interesting news is from Oporto, where two fresh attacks have been made by the troops of Don Miguel, and successfully repelled.—We fear the Constitutionalists will finally be compelled to retire. They have already been ten months in Oporto without making a single step in advance, and now it will be seen that the dispute with Admiral Sartorious, places new and serious difficulties in the way of Don Pedro.

LONDON, March 31.

The Lisbon mail has brought letters of the 9th, but they are, as usual of late, very barren of news. The affair of the 4th, near Oporto, is believed to have caused much disquietude in Lisbon, where preparations were making, however, for what was considered to be the final effort on the part of Miguel's government.

The failure of the house of Alexander & Co. of Calcutta, from the extraordinary extent of its transactions, occupies a large share of the attention of the moneyed interest; a calculation which has been made, and which is supposed to be under the truth, rather than above it, estimates the debts and obligations of the house at not less than *four millions* pounds sterling. Of these, probably about one fourth part is due to English creditors. The shock given by the event to public confidence in Calcutta is very great, and such as must be felt for a time throughout the whole commercial operations of that part of India.

Emigration.—There are now no less than thirty ships fitting out in the St. Katherine's, London, and West India Docks, to carry away emigrants to Canada, New South Wales, and Van Dieman's Land. Ten vessels sailed last week with as many hundred passengers for those places, and as many more will leave the docks this week. Two large ships are appointed to leave the port of London in April with female passengers for New South Wales, and 300 of the berths have already been engaged.

FRANCE.

The papers and letters from Paris, are to the 30th of March, inclusive; but the news is of very little moment in any respect.

The Indicateur of Bordeaux, of March 27th states, that the health of the Duchess de Berri has been improving for the last few days, whilst the Journal de la Guienne, the legitamist journal, says that the news from Blaye becomes more and more alarming and that the Duchess is actually dying. "Our fears (it says) with regard to the health of Madame, are not yet allayed. It appears that the irritation of the chest of the august prisoner increases. No improvement can be expected so long as her Royal Highness inhales a sharp and piercing air which kills her.—The detention of Madame is now not only illegal, but homicidal, according to the expression of M. Hennequin. Dr. Gintrac, who went to Blaye yesterday, returned to Bordeaux last night. His reports are not calculated to allay the fears we have just expressed."

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople, by the way of Trieste, were to the 3d of March. Up to that period the Russian squadron had not quitted the Bosphorus. This fact gives uneasiness to the politicians in Paris, and had given rise to day to a variety of unfavorable reports. The state of things in Constantinople was deemed unsatisfactory, and it was affirmed that Admiral Roussin has renewed the threat of leaving Constantinople, but no authentic information to that effect had been received.

The Paris Messenger mentions a report that Count Pozzo di Borgo, was so displeased with the attitude assumed by the French Ministry, that he talked of nothing less than quitting Paris, and was with great difficulty prevailed upon to remain, and wait for instructions from St. Petersburgh.

The Journal du Commerce says that Mehemet Ali claims only to hold Syria as a Pachalik under the supremacy of the Porte, to which he acknowledges himself tributary, and to have Egypt declared an hereditary government in his family. It is added, however, that Russia is opposed to the independence of Egypt, which is advocated by France and England.

According to letters of the 25th and 26th March, from Alexandria, the ratification of the treaty concluded between Halil Pacha and Mehemet Ali, was anxiously expected there. Others, on the contrary, assert that the Viceroy of Egypt is not sincerely inclined for peace.

The last post, of the 25th ult., from Constantinople brought the following intelligence, which seems to clash with all the other accounts received.—Ibrahim Pacha, on taking possession of Smyrna, made prisoner the Turkish Governor of the town, and seized all the Turkish property on board the vessels in the port. It is difficult to reconcile this proceeding with the pretended pacific dispositions of Mehemet Ali. If we compare dates, it clearly appears that Ibrahim Pacha must have been apprised of his father's will as early as the 14th of February; yet he ordained the last movements of his army after that period. We can find no ground of justification for such conduct, except it was resorted to with a view to convey the army back to Egypt by sea, and thus avoid the march by land. The affairs of the East appear to be covered with a mysterious veil, which time alone can remove.

This remark has repeatedly occurred to us, as the reports from Constantinople vary almost every week. The Sultan, however, is said to be very tranquil and to entertain hopes of repairing in time the losses he has sustained. It is said that he is anxiously engaged in the organization of his army; not, however, so much with the view of training it according to the new system of tactics, as to increase the number of the men and the quantity of cannon. He has appointed a new Grand Vizier in the person of Emin Reuf Pacha, but it is affirmed, that the abilities of the new Minister are by no means adequate to the important duties of his office. Our funds have fallen in consequence of these accounts.

PORTUGAL

The most important intelligence brought by this arrival is in relation to the controversy between the Rival Brothers. Its issue, however, still remains doubtful—although the reasons that have for a long time rendered the cause of Don Pedro almost hopeless, continue with undiminished force. He still retains Oporto, but by a precarious tenure. When the hostile armies engage in actual conflict, his forces usually, and we believe justly, claim the victory.—Still he makes no advance, and conquest, instead of leading him onward in the path to his object, is made no further use of than to furnish him the opportunity of again retreating to his shell. It is quite evident that he is wanting in the energy that is requisite to success—and that his recent quarrel with Sartorious, of which more hereafter, virtually annihilating his naval power, must soon prostrate him entirely, unless he shall be supported by other aid than loans and private contributions.

Two formidable attacks were made by the Miguelites upon the entrenchments of Don Pedro in the month of March. The first was commenced on Sunday, the 3d of that month, which resulted in the repulse of the troops of the former, consisting of about 20,000 men, who attacked those of the latter, under the command of Gen. Saldanha, at Foz and Lordello.

At first the loss of the Maguelites in the action was said in Oporto to amount only to 600 killed and wounded, but the reports of deserters, coupled with the fact of about 400 dead having been seen on the ground from which the enemy retired, soon augmented the number of killed and wounded to 2000, which at one time I was myself inclined to believe, having accidentlly been with Major Shaw on the 7th, when a galego, who had been seized by the Miguelite pickets a fortnight before, made his escape from their lines, and reported to the Major that they were still engaged in burying their dead; but I have adopted the number of 1,500, because in a private letter from one of the Ministers, he limits the Miguelite loss to this amount. But to those interested in this struggle, the number put *hors de combat* must be of little importance, in comparison with the moral effect produced upon those within Oporto by the termination of this glorious day.

The loss of Don Pedro's side on this day was 22 killed and 56 wounded, chiefly from the Scotch brigade, although, with the exception of them, the whole of the troops engaged in the action were Portuguese, who fought most bravely. The reason of the much greater slaughter of the Miguelites, is of course accounted for by their coming up in close columns right under the range of the immense volumes of grape and canister shot which were reserved for them.

Skirmishes, and attacks upon the redoubts, both feigned and real, succeeded to the foregoing, but were productive of no material results.

The next and most important affair took place on the 24th of March, on which day *the enemy* (for the London journalists seem to identify themselves with the cause of Don Pedro) commenced an attack at about 10 o'clock upon a redoubt which we had commenced the night before, upon the hill of Antao, in front of Congregados and Bom Fin.

The result of the day may be thus stated—the complete repulse of the enemy towards the Foz, and the repossession of our position on the heights of Antas, with our sentries now posted where those of the Miguelites were yesterday. Their loss is estimated at from 600 to 700 and 800. Upon other points there is little to say, save that the landing of provisions has been very trifling for the last two days, in consequence of five boatmen having been killed and wounded, on Saturday night, passing over the bar, and the appearance of gun boats from Maitozinhos. These captured one boat laden with provisions from the Sultana, at anchor in the roads, and another boat is missing, supposed also to be taken. The Miguelites have now got up a breast work, on almost the extreme point of the Cabodello sans, and from this they can severely annoy any boats venturing over the bar. A boat, with 11 persons, went out on Friday night, which was very squally, and was upset on the bar, and I fear all hands perished.

The surest presage of misfortune to the cause of Don Pedro is to be drawn from the fact that Admiral Sartorious has abandoned him, not only personally, but with the entire fleet under his command.

The Times, of the latest date, however, in an editorial paragraph, alluding to this affair, says—"We have reason to think that the misunderstanding between Sartorious and the Government may be already settled." The squadron, at present, consists of the Rainha, Donna Maria, and Don Pedro frigates, and Villa Flor brig, fully manned by Englishmen, and the Portuguese and Constitution corvettes, manned and officered by Portuguese.

In Oporto another forced loan is in progress, and one of the defaulters on the former loan, an old merchant, named Lobo, who was assessed at 6 contos, and refused payment, was committed to prison, and ultimately compelled to pay 8 (about £1600) before the Government would release him.

LISBON, March 23.

There is no change in the state of affairs at Lisbon. Don Miguel reigns supreme with the aid of terror and the monks. For some days processions have paraded the streets, and all the churches implore the God of Armies to inspire the soldiers of Don Miguel with courage. You may, therefore, expect to be attacked at day break to morrow. In other respects, the tranquillity of a desert prevails here. Foreigners are as much respected, both by the people and the Government, as it is possible to wish.

The navy of Don Miguel consists of one ship of the line, two frigates, and six or seven corvettes and brigs; but there are not sailors to man these vessels. Don Carlos, Don Sebastian, and his mother, the Princess of Beira, were expected to arrive at Lisbon on the 26th. The King of Spain's decree describes the Princess's visit as made at the request of her brother, Don Miguel, and his Catholic Majesty graciously permits his well beloved brother and nephew to accompany her. You are, of course, aware that this permission is *ipso facto* banishment from Spain.

It is certain that Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, has been nominated Minister at the Court of London.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Western Flour.—The first boats from Albany, laden with Western Produce, arrived last evening, bringing a fair supply of flour. No sales have yet taken place, and no price established, but holders ask $6. Sales for the past two days have been in small parcels, at 6 to 6 1-8 for best brands. In the course of two days prices will be fixed and a large business doing.—*N. Y. Courier, May* 1.

MARRIED,

On the 15th ult., in New York, by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Lieut. JOSEPH RITNER, Professor in Washington College, to Miss MARY KYLE, of West Point, New York.

DIED,

On Wednesday, the 1st inst., at the residence of his Mother, in Bayard's town, Mr. WILLIAM A. HEASTINGS, in the 32d year of his age.

On the 2d inst., of pulmonary consumption, Miss ELIZABETH GIBSON, aged 16 years and 5 months.

"Death fell on her like an untimely frost
"Upon the sweetest flower of the field."

On the 2d inst. Mr. WILLIAM DUFF, Merchant, of this city, of inflammation of the brain.

On Saturday morning, the 27th ult., of a pulmonary consumption, Miss MARGARET, the only remaining daughter of Mr. James M'Gibeny, of St. Clair township. She sustained her trials and sufferings with much patience, and we may, without hesitation, say, there was hope in her death.—*Christian Herald.*

Rags! Rags!! and Scraps.

THE Subscribers will give *Five and a half dollars* per hundred pounds, in Paper, Books, or Stationery, at regular prices, from their respective Stores, for GOOD MERCHANTABLE RAGS, and the highest prices for clean size pieces, usually termed Tanners' Scraps.

D. M. HOGAN, No. 73 Wood st.,
LUKE LOOMIS & Co.,
Corner of Wood and Fourth sts.,
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
No. 37 Market street.

May 10, 1833—6t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, by Public Outcry, on the ground, on *Friday, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.*, the MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., in Allegheny town, with one Acre of Ground attached thereto.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Executors.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

May 10, 1833.—ts

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, May 7, 1833.

THE President and Directors of this institution have this day declared a dividend of *three and one half per cent.* for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representstives, on or after the 17th instant.

JOHN SNYDER,
Cashier.

May 10, 1833.—3t

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Mercer county, Pa., for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that they have appointed the fourth Monday of June next, to hear us and our Creditors, at the Court House, in the borough of Mercer, in said county.

WILLIAM BEATTY,
SAMUEL BEATTY.

☞ The United States Gazette, Philadelphia, and the Louisville Public Advertiser, of Louisville, Ky., will please publish the above advertisement weekly, for three successive weeks, and send the papers containing said advertisement to Samuel Holstein, Mercer, and their bills to this office for payment. May 10—w3t

J. B. VASHON

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his

Sharing, Hair Dressing,

AND FANCY ESTABLISHMENT,

To No. 59 Third street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he is prepared and may be constantly found ready to attend to all those who may favor him with their custom. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all those who may patronize him, and hopes that the disposition to please, heretofore evinced, will secure him that liberal encouragement received during the last four years, and for which he tenders his grateful acknowledgments.

☞ He has just received a very choice lot of FANCY GOODS, *Perfumery, Cosmetics,* &c. &c. comprizing every article in his line of business, which may be had low.

May 10, 1833—2m

Fireman's Association.

THE Delegates, elected to represent the different Fire Engines and Hose Companies, in the Fireman's Association, are hereby notified to attend the Annual Meeting, on Monday, 13th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the house of Mr. Geo. Beale, with their credentials in due form. By order.

G. R. WHITE, Sec'y.

May 10, 1833.

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

OF the State of Pennsylvania, devoted to the Mechanic Arts, Manufactures, General Science, and recording of American and other Patented Inventions. No. 2 of Vol. 11, for February, 1833. Just received.

CONTENTS—Remarks on 'Suggested improvements on Barker's Mill: Report on Maritime Observations by Capt. Dixey: Effects of Trades on Health and Morals, by the editor: Query—Best form of a Lever Beam for a Steam Engine.

Franklin Institute.—Ninth Annual Meeting—Managers for 1833: Committees for 1833: Report of the Board of Managers.

Bibliographical Notice.—American Almanic for 1833.

American Patents. List of Patents for July 1833, with Exemplifications by the editor.

Specifications. For Manufacturing White Lead, &c. Clark's; for Manufacturing Spades, Richmond & Caswell's; for Washing Machine, Wright's; for Saving Water in Canals, Dewees'; Remarks by the Patentee.

English Patents. For Rudders, Holdsworth's; for Printing Machines, Applegarth's; for making Candles, Palmer's; for Alloy for Sheathing Ships, &c. Bompas'.

List of French Patents—fourth quarter of 1831.

Translations. Action of Plaster as Manure; Process of making Vinegar; action of Oils on Oxygen Gas; Essence of Roses; Composition of Red Lead; Tables in imitation of Slates; on Hardening Steel; removing Mildew from Stuffs; cleaning Gilt Frames; India Ink; Cement for Glass, China, &c.

Selections. Account of a curious Chinese Mirror, by Sir D. Brewster: Lecture on Pottery by A. Aikins; on Timber for the Masts of Ships.

Popular Science. The Eye, & Optical Illusions, &c. from 'Natural Magic,' by Sir D. Brewster.

Meteorological Observations for Dec. 1832.—With a Copper Plate.

☞ Subscriptions received by

D. M. HOGAN,
May 10, 1833. No. 73 Wood st.

Sign and Fancy Painting.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the SIGN, PICTURE, and FANCY PAINTING, in the 3d story, at the corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, (above his father's Store) where he will promptly execute Sign, Picture, or Ornamental Painting, at very fair charges. He will be thankful for any favors received. ☞ On hand, for sale, PICTURES & PLATES, with or without frames; Glass of all sizes, for Pictures, Clock Cases, &c., on hand, and cut to suit. Also, a few

Maps of the City of Pittsburgh.

All of which will be sold at very fair prices—Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine them. ROBERT B. HARRIS.

May 7 —3t

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.

AN Election for President, Managers, Treasurer, and Clerk of the company for erecting a bridge over the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny will be held at the Toll House, on Monday, the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN THAW.
Treasurer.

May 7, 1833.—3t*

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED WITH

Books and Stationery,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, BY

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

March 26—tf

J. CHISLETT,
PORTRAIT PAINTER.

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,
PITTSBURGH.

J. C. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and would be happy to show his specimens to those who may favor him with a call.

May 3—tf

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Burgess to borrow *Six Thousand Dollars*, for the use of the Borough.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny*, That the Burgess be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on loan, any sum or sums of money not exceeding six thousand dollars, and to issue a certificate or certificates therefor, under the seal of the corporation, bearing interest, which interest shall be made payable semi-annually by the warrant of the Burgess on the Borough Treasurer; and the certificate or certificates so issued shall be signed by the Burgess and countersigned by the Treasurer, and shall be transferable by the proper owners, or their legal attorney, executors, administrators, or assigns, by endorsement thereon, at the office, and in the presence, of the Borough Treasurer, for the time being; and shall not be paid or reduced by the Borough, except with the consent of the holders thereof, before the 1st day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty three, and the money so borrowed shall be paid to the Borough Treasurer, and applied by him in such manner as shall hereafter be directed by ordinance of the Burgess and Council, and the faith, funds, credit, revenue, and corporate property of the Borough, are hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the sum hereby authorized to be borrowed, as aforesaid, and for the payment of the interest of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 7th day of March, A. D., 1833.

JOHN TASSEY,
President of the Council.

Attest—
JOHN MORRISON, *Town Clerk.*

APPROVED—In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Corporation to be affixed, this 7th day of March, A. D., 1833.

HUGH DAVIS,
Burgess.

March 12, 1833.—tf

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE Enrolled Militia of the 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia will meet for drill and inspection, as follows, viz:—The first Battalion in Elizabeth-town, at the house lately occupied by Maj. Walker, on Monday, the 20th day of May, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.—the second Battalion on Tuesday, the 21st day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the house of Maj. Wm. Johnston, in Wilkins township, armed and equipped according to law.

Courts of Appeal.—Frist Battalion, Captains Elrod, Heath, and Vankirk, to meet at the house lately occupied by Maj. Walker, in Elizabethtown, on the second Monday of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Second Battalion, Captains Irwin, Carothers, and Lieutenant M'Cully, to meet at the house of John Johnston, in Wilkins township, on the 2d Monday of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ROBERT CAROTHERS,
May 3—3t *Col. 61st Regiment.*

Information is Wanted

OF the family of Mr. WILLIAM STEWART, a Carpenter, who removed, many years since, from Cannonsburgh to Pittsburgh, and there died, leaving, as is believed, a Widow and Children; his mother's maiden name was MARTHA BOYD—Also, of a lady, whose maiden name was JANE CULBERSON, and that of her mother, Jane Boyd, who was married in Erie county, Pa. to some gentleman near Pittsburgh, whose name is unknown.—If any member of Mr. Stewart's family, or the above described lady, or descendants of her's should see this advertisement, they will hear of something to their advantage, by writing to the subscriber an account of their respective families, with the residence of each member, including their own address.

HUGH DAVEY EVANS,
No 9, St. Paul's street,
Baltimore.

May 3, 1833.—3t*

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

THE Undersigned Committee, who have heretofore given notice to the public of the circumstances that transpired at Economy, on the 2d ultimo, feel themselves constrained, by repeated statements of the most erroneous nature, of the conduct and character of the counsel appointed by the New Philadelphia Society, located at Phillipsburgh, in Beaver county, to contradict, in direct and unqualified terms, these false statements; and they do hereby solemnly declare and say that Count Leon, Doctor Goentgen, and Consul Kahl have, heretofore, at all times since the formation of said Society, endeavored to counsel and advise the members thereof to conform in all things to the laws and regulations of the State; and also, to pursue no other remedy for adjusting and settling our domestic disputes with George and Frederick Rapp, of Economy. The reasons assigned by them were—first, because it was our duty as christians and good members of civil society to conform in all things to the laws and usages of the country; and, secondly, as christians, to behave peaceably to all men; and the consequences of acting differently were likewise explained, that we would thereby impair the goodness of our claims against them; and consequently lessen our chance of recovery in a Court of Justice.

We would further make known, that false, feigned, and scandalous reports, derogatory to the standing and true character of Count Leon have been insidiously promulgated, both publicly and privately, to the American people. The source from whence these false statements originated, is known to this committee; and their authors and abettors will be exposed to the public. Although Count Leon has been thus unjustly assailed, and his character and motives most shamefully abused, we would assure the people of the United States that the rules and discipline of this society are in perfect accordance with the mild and equitable spirit of the laws of the states. And, although we have lived as members of this society more than one year, we can state, with perfect satisfaction, that during all that time we have lived in more harmony, enjoyed greater liberty of conscience, and freedom of person and of speech than we have experienced heretofore. The domestic concerns and government of this society are exclusively regulated by the members of the society, through a committee elected by themselves; and Count Leon and Dr. Goentgen have no power or authority over them, further than to advise and counsel them, relative to the necessity and propriety of paying obedience to the laws of the country in which they live; to explain to them the revealed will of God to man; and

NEW WORKS.

BOOK OF BEAUTY, comprising a Collection of Tales, Poems, &c.: By L. E. L. 2. Travels and Researches, by Alexander Von Humboldt, being No. 54 of Harper's Family Library. Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
May 7.—2t. 44, Market street.

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of

Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do

Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.
December 4.—1y

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms,
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.
WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN SNYDER, }
Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of
JAMES B. IRWIN.
December 28—tf

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞ Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞ The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.
CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.
Dec. 25.—tf.

The American Plough Boy.

THIS is a small agricultural paper, designed more particularly for those who do not choose to take a more expensive work, and yet are desirous to understand how others manage agricultural affairs. It will in a measure be confined to giving details of the *practical operations* of practical farmers, rather than the speculations of the more scientific. It will draw considerably upon the columns of the New York Farmer and American Gardener's Magazine, as well as other agricultural publications. It will also give many interesting items of news, and occurrences of the day, and devote one page out of four to advertisements, if required.

Terms, $1 50 per annum, in advance, to *single* subscribers; or twelve copies will be sent for $15, if paid in *advance*. All communications for the *American Plough Boy* may be addressed to the Proprietor, D. K. MINOR.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK.
March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door check of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.
JAMES R. SPEER.
No. 130 Wood street.
Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

WANTED,

A STEAM ENGINE, of from 3 to 5 horse power. Enquire at
S. J. SYLVESTER'S.
March 19.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.
E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with ageneral assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ *The partnership of* COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.
Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their Glassware, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.
BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.—3m.

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coaches, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.
JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO 66, WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.
HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.
JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:
JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,
	Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.
Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, }
December 9, 1831. } tf

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.
ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER.
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irvin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates.

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.
February 1.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

E. HALE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.
THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.
UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.
Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

BRITISH LUSTRE,

For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.
For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22.—tf No. 42 Market street.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to—*
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.
ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.
Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.
THOMAS MILLER.
Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.
For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL

AND Advocate of Internal Improvement—Vol. 2d.—This Journal was commenced on the 1st of Jan. 1832, with a single subscriber. It has now just commenced its second volume, with near one thousand subscribers, scattered in every state in the Union. It was first devoted to the subject of *Railroads, Internal Improvements and news of the day*; but it now embraces, in addition to the above, a department for Agriculture, and another for the mechanic Arts, wherein will be found an account of most new Inventions. Such, indeed, has been the encouragement held out, that the publisher is induced to extend its usefulness by making it, not only a journal of the progress of Internal Improvements by means of Railroads, Canals, and Steam Carriages, in our own country and in Europe, but also by making it a journal of mechanical improvements and inventions, and thereby collecting a greater variety of useful information, relating to such subjects, into a smaller compass, and at a less cost, than can be found in any other publication now, before the public.—Arrangements have been made to give engravings or illustrations of such new inventions as may be deemed important to the community. The American Railroad Journal and Advocate of Internal Improvements, will also contain much interesting and useful literary and news reading, with such public documents as may be deemed worth recording for future reference. It will also contain Meteorological Tables, kept at Montreal, L. C., New York city, Charleston, S. C. together with others kept at intermediate places. We have also the promise of one kept at Red River, in Louisiana; also Prices of Stocks, Sales of Real Estate, Prices Current and Bank Note List, &c. &c.

Terms, Three Dollars per annum, in advance, and will not be sent without.

The first volume may be had either in sheets or bound; and the second volume will be forwarded by numbers, as they are issued, to any part of the United States. Price of binding, 50 cents, 75 cts. or $1, according to the quality.

Published at No. 35 Wall street, New York, by
D. K. MINOR.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hogo's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞ For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
JAMES LAUGHLIN.
December 7, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.
Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter o. 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,
MOORES & WILSON.
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.
JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.
THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction. I therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,
FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]
REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.
Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of